Here are four, and there are forty other different styles in our Boys' Suit Department. You'll never know until you come here

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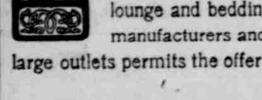
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WHEN

-Men's Shoes, thirty styles, \$3.50 and \$5.00.

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N OPEN stock, for prompt shipment, large lines of made-up beddings, together with a representative collection of lounge and bedding materials, our long connection with both manufacturers and dealers and the practical control of certain large outlets permits the offering of every advantage to be had in any market

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In "Prints," "Sateens," "Twills, "Chintz," "Silkolines," in 4 to 8-lb goods, made up in 68x75 in., to 82x90 in.; ordinary cotton filled, wool filled pure white carded cotton, laminated, etc., etc,

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR INVALIDS.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

224 and 226 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FREIGHT RATES AND IRRIGATION.

Also Speaks of the Growth of the

the Orient.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 20 .- A new irri-

but indirectly affecting the entire

gation congress, primarily a state organiza-

while only a preliminary organization was

formed, the session to-day was perhaps the

most important of the two days' meeting.

president of the Northern Securities Com-

effect on the Northwest and other kindred

North Dakota. "Now, here," said Mr. Hill.

"is the material growth of the Northwest.

In 1882 we moved 1.007,000 tons of freight; in

1903 we hauled 16,148,000 tons. In 1882 our rate

for carrying a ton of freight, that is, the

average rate over the whole line, per one

hundred miles, was \$2.51. In 1892 it was \$1.21

and in 1903 it is 85 cents, which is one-third

of what the rate was twenty-one years ago.

That means that if the rate of twenty-one

years ago had been in force you could not

have raised grain enough to pay the cost of cultivating the soil and of paying us for

in freight rates has been brought about by

increasing the volume of traffic; that we

have created new traffic by making it pos-

sible for men to cultivate the soil and raise

crops which we carry to market. Before

whatever gives you pleasure, directly or in-

directly, will in almost every case put

on the line of the Great Northern. He re-

with owning all the railways north of St.

all the years that are yet to come.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of

For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Foundlar made to Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

**发展的**是一种,但是一种,但是一种,但是一种,他们就是一种,他们就是一种,他们就是一种的一种,他们就是一种的一种,他们就是一种的一种,他们就是一种的一种,他们就

Louis, but declared that he was kept pretty

money into our treasury.

you can get the traffic you must make it.

"Toilet Quilts" "Crochet," "Marseilles," "Jacquard," "Satin Damask"

"SHEETS"\_\_"PILLOW CASES," "BOLSTER CASES"\_Plain or hemstich All leading makes. Robe Prints, Twills, Silkolines. The new 36-inch Hamilton Empire Quiltings and 36-inch Cochrane Standard Robes.

Art Tickings, "Valance Ptd Lawns," "Ptd Sateens," "Pillow Tops," "Lounge Coverings," Etc., Etc.

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Importers, Jobbers, Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

[WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.]

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E. M. CAMPBELL & CO.

OCTOBER INVESTMENTS \$21,000 Knox County, Ind.

\$20,110 Wells Co., Ind. 65 119,000 Posey Co., Ind. \$17,000 Col., Del. & Mar., O., Ry. 5s \$15,000 Peru, Ind., Heat Co. . \$15,000 Battery Realty Co., N.Y. 5s \$14,500 Mer. H. & L. Co., Indpls, 5s \$10,000 Warsaw, Ind. \$8.5.0 Knox Co., Ind. \$8.500 Greene Co., Ind. \$7,000 Pulaski Co., Ind. \$6,500 Tipton Co., Ind. 15.000 Parke Co., Ind. 14,500 Howard Co., ind.

E. M. CAMPBELL & CO. 14 & 16 East Washington St.

## BONDS

Geo. M. Cobb & Co. FIRE and LIABILITY

INSURANCE 239 Newton (laypool Building

CAMP SANGER INCIDENTS

GOVERNOR BAILEY PAID HIS RE-

SPECTS TO GENERAL BATES.

And a Steam Pipe in the Officers' Mess Tent Burst, Causing a Panie Among the Cooks.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Oct. 20 .- A visit to General Bates by Governor Bailey, of Kansas, and the bursting of a steam connection between a dynamo supplying light for the officers' mess tent and the boiler were the most stirring events of to-day at Camp Sanger. The former was the more impressive, but the latter bore off the palm for

to and from the camp. General Bates, at- | and found that their rate is \$1.06 for transtended by all the officers of his staff, was the tent of General Bates. The Governor, after a short stay with the general, returned to his carriage and was driven to Northern Pacific as well." the camp of the Kansas troops, where he was received with all the miltary honors

cooks into a panic. The big mess tent the fertile lands of North Dakota, however claims for Greenland. What would the regardlated violently, exciting the colored gentlemen for a few minutes, all of them flee-

ing as though for their lives. The day was barren of incident as far as military matters were concerned. Drills were held in the morning and the afternoon was devoted to lectures on medical hygiene and discussion of the miltary problems presented by the maneuvers already

To-morrow the active work in the field will be held, the members of the National Guard participating for the first time. During the evening Major Fuller, of the ordnance department, delivered an address

### VICTORY IS COMPLETE

ALASKAN DECISION MEANS MUCH TO of the mainland coast, or, (b) from the line THE UNITED STATES.

Greatest Diplomatic Success This Country Has Had in Years.

PRESIDENT

WELL PLEASED

CABINET MEETING TURNED INTO A CONGRATULATORY LOVE FEAST.

Gen. John W. Foster's Message to the

State Department-Praise for

Lord Alverstone.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day hearty felicitations were exchanged between the President and his advisers over the result of the deliberations patches to the State Department. The de-

United States has had for a generation. President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet were jubilant over the decision, particularly as it removes any cloud from the title of the United States to any part of the Alaskan territory in dispute. They regard that territory as one of the country. The President, who always has of the Northwest, indicated to the Cabinet how much the decision meant to the entire belt of territory along the Canadian border. In considering the action of the commission both the President and the members of the Cabinet expressed sincere and cordial appreciation of the lofty and fairminded position taken by Justice Alverstone, the British member of the tribunal. Incidentally, too, attention was directed to the accurate and exclusive forecast of the commission's decision given in the London dispatches, the first information of the result of the tribunal's work being received

through the Associated Press. General Foster did not undertake to supply Secretary Hay with the text of the agreewhat had been decided upon under each head of the articles of submission. This outline is quite sufficient to enable the State Department officials to form an accurate conclusion as to the nature of the commisment of the satisfaction with which they look upon it. The diversions from American claim, as set out by the Hay-Pauncefete modus vivendi, are even more favorable to the American case than the Reclining, Rolling and Self-propelling Chairs and Tricycles, Carrying Chairs, Bedside Tables, Fack Rests, Baby Walkers and Crutches. White pass and Philkoot pass, the only practical available entrances to the Klondike country from the head of the inland waterway, in the former of which stands give way to American control. The north-J. HILL TO FARMERS claimed by the Americans thirty years ago and as set out in the modus. On the western side there is a slight diversion of the boundary line to the east as made by the MAGNATE DISCUSSES Cape Fairweather. This involves, it is believed, a loss of a few miles of territory from the extreme American claim, but it is said that this land is worthless for mining purposes and on the other hand the American prospectors have now confirmed beyond question their right to exploit and locate claims upon the supposedly rich gold fields at the Klenhini river.

The attitude of the Canadian commissionport is scarcely a matter of surprise to the department officials, for they realize that in the present heated state of mind of the Canadians a commissioner's lot would be unpleasant if he made any sort of concession to the United States. The fact that when the commission was created Secretary Hay felt that it was too much to expect human nature to look to the Canadian but an extreme view of the case, regardless and he relied almost entirely upon the sound judicial instincts of the great English jurist who presided over the commission to properly appreciate the weight of the American case, which the secretary regarded as invulnerable if it could ever have

What Mr. Foster has to say as to that portion of the decision touching the Portland canal goes to diminish the importance he confirms the London report to the effect | Nos. 2 and 5. The opinion on question No. | to know that notwithstanding all the prothat free navigation of that waterway on the western side, with full control of the tion dealing with the contention of coun- solemn formalities of the international western shore, is retained by the United States, while the loss of Pearse and Wales islands from the extreme American claim is partially met by confirmation to the title of two other islands at the mouth of the canal which, from a military point of view, dominate the proposed terminus of the Port Simpson Railroad and the adjacent

British forts. FEARS OF SENATOR POIRIER.

He Thinks the Independence of Canada Is Threatened.

carrying it to the markets. The reduction OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 20.-The signing of the award of the Alaskan boundary commission having been discounted in the London dispatches, it caused no excitement and I want you to bear in mind that whatever benefits you, directly or indirectly, and very little additional comment here. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, declined to confirm or deny the report that he had Following this Mr. Hill showed the vast cabled anything regarding the feelincrease of traffic at North Dakota points ing in this country. In reply to a question by Dr. Sproules, who was leading the oppoferred only indirectly to the merger when he stated, laughingly, that he was charged sition in the House to-day, the premier would only say that he had information that the award would be signed at noon and busy looking after his own line. Then he gave figures, showing a remarkable traffic | that it would be unanimous. "It goes within North Dakota by stations along the line. out saying," he continued, "that nobody finishing with the statement, that with all this growth we get the same return on our | will suppose that I would communicate money that we did before. We get 7 per | with the commissioners regarding their line cent, on our money just as we did before. rate of interest than we are, or than the great they may be, however much they sult be in an arbitration tribunal as to part may contribute to the prosperity of those of Hudson bay? The Senate should direct ada to allow the United States to get possession, say, of the north pole. He proceeded to refer to the expeditions which the United States sent in search of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the sums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Whether arising from teething or other causes. It soothes the child, softens the whole of the arctic regions and then encircle Canada on all sides, south, west, northwest and north. There was New-whether arising from teething or other causes. wait till the United States had scooped in | States.

country, added the senator, "may depend be declared the boundary, the mountains on this question here." ALASKAN DECISION.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

territorial waters of Russia, or, (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets? "Seventh-What, if any exist, are mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within en marine leagues of the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary?"

THE REPLIES. An official digest of the decision shows answers to the seven questions contained

First question-Answer: The line commences at Cape Muzzoon. Second question-Answer: The Portland channel passes north of Pearse and Wales islands and enters the ocean through Tongas passage between Wales and Sitklan Third question-Answer: A straight line

to the middle of the entrance of Tongas Fourth question-Answer: A straight line between Salmon and Bear rivers direct to the fifty-sixth parallel of longitude.

Fifth Question-Answered in the affirma-Sixth Question-Required no answer after the fifth question had been answered in the

of the tribunal have selected the line of peaks starting at the head of Portland canal and running along the high mountains on the outer edge of the mountains, shown on the maps of survey made in extending to Mount Whipple and thence along what is known as the Hunter line of 1878, crossing the Strikine river, about twenty-four miles from its mouth, thence northerly along the high peaks to Kate's Needle, from Kate's Needle to the Devil's Thumb. The tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence, owing to the absence of a complete survey, to iden-Cabinet the result achieved by the Amerithose intended by the treaty. This concan commissioners is regarded as far and templates a further survey of that portion by the two governments. From the vicinaway the greatest diplomatic success the ity of Devil's Thumb the line runs to the

continental watershed, thence through White and Taya, or Chilkoot passes, westto a mountain, indicated on the map attached to the treaty as 6,850 feet, thence to another mountain 5,800, and from that resting on any intelligible principle, the point in a somewhat curved line across the choice of this line has been a compromise City, on church extension. head of the glaciers to Mount Fairweather. This places the Canadian outposts on the upper water of Chilkat river in British treaty. The result of this compromise has, greatest possibilities and one which in per- territory, and the mining camps of Porcu- we think, been a distinct sacrifice of the compiled from the reports of State and napasses north on high peaks along the moun- the coast within the meaning of the treaty, tains indicated on the maps by Mounts Pinta. Ruhama and Vancouver to Mount | was to adopt as a boundary the mountains SPECIAL OPINIONS.

Special opinions were submitted on the second and fifth questions by Lord Alverstone, Secretary Root and Senators Turner record, and in which the reasons for their conclusions are explained. As Lord Alverstone and the American commissioners rely and technical interest.

ond question, recites his reasons for believ-

nel described in the treaty by the words. this question; but I think it right to say inlet,' in the British admiralty charts, upon which the United States much relied, has in my opinion no bearing upon the question. ollows: The channel which runs north of Pearse and Wales Islands and the Islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut, and issues into the Pacific between Wales Island and

On the vital question, number 5, Lord Alverstone submits several printed pages. Among other things, the Lord Chief Justice "In my opinion it is correctly pointed out on behalf of the United States that the is, as far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by impliam unable to find any passage in the negotiations connected with the treaty of 1825 was directly or indirectly putting forward a claim to the shores or ports at the heads swer of the fifth question should be in the affirmative, because I am constrained to behalf of Great Britain

take a view contrary to that presented on The consideration urged on the behalf of continued Lord Alverstone. "strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not, in my opinion, enable one to put a different construction upon the treaty.' This briefly is Lord Alverstone's explanaion of why he decided against the contentions of his own countrymen and thereby settled the long standing dispute. It is imossible to deal adequately by cable with

Messrs. Root, Lodge and Turner also sub-5 is a peculiarly able and judicial exposisel on both sides with this result: "It is court have simply been used for the purconstruction of the treaty now contended for by Great Britain is an after thought, never entertained by any officer of the British government during the lifetime of the makers of the treaty and which originated at least sixty years after the treaty face the fact that when imperial interests was signed." The opinion of Mr. Aylesworth has not

yet been turned in. STATEMENT BY CANADIANS.

Why Jett and Aylesworth Did Not Sign the Agreement.

LONDON, Oct. 20.-Messrs. Jett and Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, made a statement regarding the award as

"The decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal has been given and in view of its character the people of Canada are, in our from us as will enable them to comprehend fully the manner in which their interests have been dealt with. We take up the points of the decision in the order in which they are presented by the treaty under which the tribunal was constituted: "First-The Portland canal: There are two channels parallel with each other, with four islands between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel should be adopted. The United States conof conduct." Senator Poirier, of New tended for the southern channel. On the Mr. Hill then went into the matter of Brunswick, in the Senate, referred to the result of the decision depended the possesfreight tariffs to show that the people of decision. The commissioners, he said, vir- sion of the four islands, Kannaghanut, Sitthis State were better off than in many tually, practically and actually ceded the | klan, Wales and Pearse. When the tri-Governor Bailey, attended by his staff, other Stacts supposed to be better favored, whole of the coast in dispute to the United bunal met after the argument and considstrived at camp headquarters at about 3 and said: "I took up the schedule of one of States. That was no surprise. It could ered this question the view of the three these lines south of us-one of the lines that have been anticipated, and very likely it is British commissioners was that the Can- sot warmly clad and extreme suffering o'clock. He had been met at the station by struggled to get the Northern Pacific be- the best thing that could have been done. adian contention was absolutely unanswercause this country was growing too fast. An arrangement is often better than a suc- able. A memorandum was prepared and cessful lawsuit. "I find," he said, "no fault | read to the commissioners, embodying our porting a ton of freight 100 miles. Our | with the tribunal. We can afford, for the | views, showing it to be beyond dispute that rate is 95 cents. Take the big lines run- sake of peace and harmony with our neigh- the Canadian contention in this branch of commendation the Governor, and after greetings aing out of Chicago-I don't care which one bors, to give up a third slice of our terri- the case should prevail and that the boundhad been exchanged the entire party visited you take-the Chicago & Northwestern, for tory, but I think it is time we called a halt ary should run to the northward of the instance, and you will find that although an | and look forward to see how many other | four islands named, thus giving them to older line than we are it's paying a higher slices we may be called upon to part with, Canada. Notwithstanding these facts the known here. Several other steamers are and see if we cannot avert the primary dis- | members of the tribunal other than ourmemberment of the Dominion. Our friends | selves have now signed an award giving In closing Mr. Hill alluded to the great to the south are now to the west of us and two of the islands, Kannaghanut and Sitvalues of a system of practical education to the northwest of us. Shall we wait un- klan to the United States. These two of pupils in school along agricultural lines. til we are encircled by them? Imminent islands are the outermost of the four. They He said: "Some of our good friends in the dangers are staring us in the face. The command the entrance of the Portland The steam connection between the dyna- East have opposed national irrigation from next arbitration may be concerning Hud- channel and the ocean passage to Port mo and the engine parted shortly after 5 a fear that the products of Western farms son bay. Supposing at that time Green- Simpson. Their loss wholly destroys the o'clock and produced a violent sizzling would be increased and compete with those land is in possession of the United States. strategic value of Wales and Pearse sound that threw the colored waiters and of the Eastern farmers. The products of The United States are now putting forward islands. This, in our opinion, no process of reasoning whereby the line thus decided upon by the tribunal can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the who till the soil, will find in the markets of the attention of the government to this course of argument that such a line was Asia an outlet which will absorb them in | matter, and it would be a mistake for Can- possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or belong to the United States. In the award Lord Alverstone agrees with the United States commissioners that islands should be divided, giving the two the pole and said that Canada should not | which possess strategic value to the United

> "Second-The line northward from Portencircle Canada on all sides, south, west, land channel. Substantially the Canadian If it is found this price can be maintained northwest and north. There was New- contention regarding this line was that foundland to the east, and an effort was | there are mountains parallel with the coast, made to get it annexed to the United within the meaning of the treaty of 1825. States. "The future independence of our and that the tops of such mountains should

near the sea being taken. The United States's contention was that there were no mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty, and that the boundary must therefore be fixed under the provision of the original treaty relating to ten leagues, and so be run a distance (a) from the line of the general direction of thirty-five miles from the shore, including in the term 'shore' the heads of separating the waters of the ocean from the all inlets, bays, etc. The tribunal finds that the Canadian contention is correct as to the existence of the mountains within the terms of the treaty, but the fruits of victory have been taken from Canada by fixing as a boundary line a row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute. Around the head of

the Lynn canal the line follows the water-

shed, somewhat in accordance with the

omer, along the coast should have been adopted at least so far as the shores of

"We are of opinion that the mountain line traced by King, the Dominion astron-

present provisional boundary

the Lynn canal. If effect were given to the contention that Great Britain had by acquiescence to adverse occupation deprived herself of her right to claim the head of the Lynn canal, we would have regarded such conclusion as perhaps an open and reasonable justification. No such position can, however, be taken regarding the inlets lower down the coast. King's line, running along the coast to the Lynn canal, and the line thence around the head of the Lynn canal, following the watershed, would have given Canada the heads of the lower inlets, with at least one fine harbor, from which easy access to the interior of the Atlin and Yukon country could have been had. It would not, so far as we have been made aware, have taken any territory ever actually occupied by United States citizens, it would have given the United States the whole of the Lynn canal, including Skagway, Dyea and Pyramid harbers, and it would have been, we think, reasonably satisfactory to Canada. Instead of taking the coast line of mountains, a line of mountains clearing completely all the bays, inlets, etc. The main line adopted as the boundary lies so far south as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete tify the mountains which correspond to land barrier between Canada and the sea from the port and canal to Mt. St. Elias. We have not been able to derive any understanding from our colleagues on the commission as to the principle on which they have selected their line of mountains and our observations of the discussions which led us to the conclusion that instead of between opposing and entirely irreconcilable views of the true meaning of the original iterests of Canada. When it was a that there were mountains parallel with the only logical course, in our judgment, in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

"Third-Regarding the general questions ly of the opinion that this conclusion is wrong, and we have put upon record at ength the reasons for our view in this re-

"Finally, if the six members of the tribunal had each given an individual judicial we would have conceived it to be our duty, constituted the official record of answers. We do not consider the finding of the tri-Portland channel, or as to the mountain ine a judicial one. We have therefore declined to be parties to the award.

"Our position during the conferences of the tribunal has been an unfortunate one. ourselves and have severally and jointly ness the sacrifice of the interests of Canthough satisfied that the course which the spect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Can-

dian minister of the interior and agent of stantially in favor of the United States all tentions-firstly, as to the Portland canal, untain boundary line, but while finding favor of our contentions upon these out a line in such a way as to deprive us of all practical benefit. While we get Wales and Pearse islands, which the Americans have been in possession of for some because of the fact that two islands which lie immediately outside and command the entrance to Observatory inlet and to Port Simpson are given to the United States. I do not profess to understand the principle upon which these is

lands are given away The mountain boundary line, while adopted as contended for by Canada, is drawn so far back that the United States gets practically all she has seriously contended for. As to our position on the subject of the heads of inlets, it has apparently received no consideration from the majority of the tribunal."

When questioned regarding the conduct of United States, Mr. Sifton said: "I have to say that the agent and counsel of the United States have acted with perfect courtesy and good faith throughout." One of the Canadian commissioners said: "This award affects much more the relation between the Dominion and the mother country than people here seem to realize, and almost marks the parting of the ways. at least so far as leaving any such question

to England to decide for us. A Canadian who has been most intimatethe technical details he adduces in support | the imperial tie has ever received. The fessions of friendship and sympathy the to the United States. Canada has not only been spontaneously but zealously in defense of British territory and has been willing to sacrifice blood and treasure in defense of the motherland. She must now or friendships require it her territory may be handed over without the slightest hesitation. This marks the most serious epoch in the relations between Canada and the

YUKON IS FULL OF ICE.

mother country."

Sixteen Steamers in Danger of Being Crushed in an Alaskan River.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 20 .- A message to the Post-Intelligencer, from Dawson, says: Sixteen river steamers are battling against the floating ice in the Yukon, in serious danjudgment, entitled to such explanation ger of being caught in such positions that | titude of whites that needed education and they will be crushed next spring. Unless the | christianizing. Now the American Missionriver clears itself of ice for a few days none of these boats will be able to reach their destination. The condition is unprecedented so early in the year. Three of the steamers, owned by the White Pass and Yukon line, are now on their way up the Yukon from Dawson with 150 passengers than a third or half of the distance. They have already been two days making fifty miles against the running ice. If these boats fail to get through their passengers will have to walk hundreds of miles. Many are would result from such exposure. The mails and several hundreds of thousands in gold shipments are aboard these steamers. Five White Pass and two independent steamers are scattered along the river beween White Horse and Dawson, bound this way. They are carrying 200 tons of cargo fighting with the ice at various points along

> Victims of a Coal Oil Explosion. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Clinton Mullideath, his sister Florence probably fatally

injured and his mother, Mrs. Gertrude and hands in a fire which was caused by a | the close of services the bishops assembled coal oil explosion in a tenement house in in the crypt of the church for the organi-Soft Coal Prices Raised. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20 .- At a meeting

here to-day of soft coal operators of the

Clearfield (Pa.) region it was decided not

to sell coal at the mines below \$1.50 a ton

for a period of one week. This is an ad-

vance of from 25 cents to 50 cents a ton.

the \$1.50 rate will be continued Please look at Mrs. Austin's New Dress.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CHRISTIAN

Reports Submitted at the Detroit Convention Showing the Growth of the Church.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

RELIGIOUS BODIES OTHER

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF EPIS-

COPALIAN BISHOPS.

High Churchmen of Three Countries in Session-American Missionary Association Meets.

DETROIT, Oct. 20 .- The American Christion Missionary Society, which is taking part in the International Missionary Consion, closed its business by holding two meetings to-night. At the Woodwardhave been chosen far back from the coast, avenue Baptist Church W. S. Richardson, of Kansas City, in an address urged greater fervor in home mission work, and James Small, a well-known evangelist, spoke on evangelization, or how to preach Jesus Christ in this age. He declared there was too much stress laid on the unimportant features of the gospel and not enough said about an ever present Savier to whom man may draw in close communion. At the Central Methodist Church a similar meeting was held at which an address was made by Gen. W. Muckley, of Kansas

In the report of the acting board of managers to-day it was stated that the total aries employed, 598; number of additions to churches by missionary effort, 25,490; number of churches organized or reorganized, 193; total amount raised for State and naof inlets the tribunal finds against the tional boards for home missions, \$244,967. The contention of Canada. We are both strong- total receipts of the society for all purposes the past year were \$102,246. This shows a gain in receipts of \$19,315. The board of church extension receipts for the year were

The afternoon session was opened by th under the treaty of 1903, however much we | that \$19,273.01 had been contributed for this might have differed with our colleagues, to work. The expenditures for the year have joined in signing the document which amounted to \$7,850, leaving a balance of \$2,622 for future use

A paper was read by R. J. Spencer, of bunal as to the islands at the entrance of Lexington, Ky., on the "Unpaid Debt," in which the members of the church were scored for their lack of interest in the aged ministers, incapacitated for work; for widows and children who are dependent upon the small contributions made by the church for their support.

it was shown that the Disciples of Christ sions and otherwise, 101,789. The church is represented in every State in the Union with the exception of New Hampshire and majority was determined to pursue in re- Nevada. The main body of the membership is located throughout the Mississipp valley. In the past ten years the church has increased 138 per cent., making the entire membership throughout the world 1,236,377. In the report of the national su-Great Britain, said: "The award was sub- perintendent of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor it was shown that that organization had contributed for all departments of the church during the year

President, Z. T. Sweeney, Columbus, Ind.; vice presidents, E. E. Bagley, Washing-A. E. Jennings, Detroit, Hill M. Belle, Des Moines; recording secretaries, A. D. Harmon, St. Paul, W. R. Warren, Pittsburg, and A. P. Moore, Birmingham, Ala; corresponding secretary, Benjamin Lyon Smith, Cincinnati; treasurer, C. J. Neare, Cincinnati; auditor, L. C. Filmore, Cincinnati; superintendent Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, R. R. Waggener, Kansas City, Me.

TEN YEARS OF MISSION WORK.

What the American Association Has Accomplished.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20 .- The sessions of the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Missionary Association began here to-day, President Washington Gladden, D. D., presiding. The report of the executive committee was read. It included a statistical summary for the last ten years. There has been an increase of 30 normal and graded schools, 258 instructors and 3,233 pupils in higher grades. The 44 normal and graded schools in the South registered 10,701 pupils and 307 teachers. The total income from living donors has increased from \$150,-660 in 1898 to \$180,841. The report of Treasand prominently associated with the urer Hubbard showed the total amount received for current work and for endow- 172 to the colleges and schools of the place Lord Alverstone filled was clearly ment is \$433,294. The total received for cur- church. that of agent for the British government. | rent work alone has been \$336,601; there is debt balance on the year of \$19.414. The do- | various organizations has been \$1,480,997. nations are \$11,044 more than last year and the expenditures \$11,079 less than last year. The estimates for the coming year awak-ened expectations of an income of \$400,000, impossible to resist the conclusion that the pose of handing over Canadian territory which will require an increase in donations of about 28 per cent over the past year. The Daniel Hand income account for the education of negroes in the South for the years shows \$66,139, and a balance on hand and appropriated of \$6,369. The principal feature of this evening's tion. The detail for the board is as folsession of the American Missionary Asso-

clation was the sermon by the Rev. P. S. lows: Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, depu-Moxom, D. D., of Springfield, Mass., who ty surgeon general; Maj. William Stephenspoke on "Our Problem With the Negro in | son, surgeon, and Capt. James M. Kennedy, America," Romans xv, 1. He made the recent murder of Professor Leforest A. Planving, of the Pointe Coupee Industrial and High School in Louisiana, the immediate occasion of his theme. He said that the very rise of the negro has seemed to stimulate the antipathy to him. There is a eurious recrudescence of negro phobism. No scheme of wholesale emigration, said Dr. Moxom, is practicable. A general deportation of the blacks, even if it were possible, would paralyze the industries of the Southern States and destroy their growing material prosperity. There is a great mulary Association is pushing into the lowlands with its schools, and it finds invitation and opportunity far beyond its present means to meet. The association should have at least half a million dollars a year for the general work and a million for its endowment of its higher institutions. The evil of the negro problem does not belong to the South alone; it affects all the coun-

President Gladden, of Columbus, O., in responding to the address of welcome, said, among other things: "There are many questions before the people of Ohio in this campaign, questions of taxation, of state administration, of national policy, perhaps, but none of them compares for a moment with that tremendous question which will

CONGRESS OF BISHOPS.

Episcopalians of Three Countries in Congress at Washington.

ops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and of the Church of England and Canada and West Indies are can, eight years of age, was burned to attending the Pan-American congress of bishops which began here to-day with im-Mullican, painfully burned about the head | pressive services at the pro-cathedral. At zation of the conference. A business session was held in the afternoon also. Both sessions were executive, as will be all sessions of the conference. Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, bishop of Washington, received the bishops at the See house to-night. At the close of the afternoon session this statement was given out by Right Rev. A. V. A. Hall, bishop of Vermont, and Right Rev. Jos. Blount Cheshire, bishop of North Carolina, after it had been approved by the conference:

"The meeting of bishops holding office

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Indies is for the purpose of a conference affecting the work of the church in the Western hemisphere. The conference is not

for the purpose of legislation. The meetings are private, and only such matters will be given for publication as the conference may authorize. This afternoon the subject for consideration was the relation of the nion in America to one another. Sugges tions were made as to the transfer another with a view to the better maintenance of discipline and the protection from noon session as to whether the proceeding

A lively discussion occurred at the afterof the conference should be considered con fidential. Bishop Hall, of Vermont, made a motion to this effect. Bishop Henry Potter, of New York, declared that he would not be bound by any rule of secrecy, Right Rev. Thomas Gaylor, bishop of Tennessee, led the opposition to Bishop Hall's motion, which was defeated. Bishop Potter, after the conference, said no con-clusions of importance had been reached at the afternoon session.

Universalist Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The Board of Trustees of the Universalist General Convention, which meets here the latter part of the week was in session to-day. The report of the board shows there are 734 churches in the denomination. During the year 1903 \$70,863 has been given for missionary and other benevolences, and \$153,-The entire amount contributed by the

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A board of officers has been appointed to meet at the United States General Hospital. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers of the medical department to determine their fitness for promoassistant surgeon.

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, Fif-

teenth Cavalry, has been ordered to report

to the commanding general, Department of

the East, for assignment to a station and duty in that department until the arrival therein of his regiment. First Lieuts. Harry D. Mitchell, Second Infantry, and Fred Bury, Twenty-third Infantry, have each been granted one month's extension of leave of absence. The following named second lieutenants of the artillery corps have been promoted to first lieutenants: Charles E. N. Howard, Edwin C. Long, Augustus B. Warfield, Howard L. Landers, Cladius M. Seaman and Hugh J. B. McElgin. All National Guard organizations using the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, during the current target season will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent. in the totals required

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NEW YORK, Oct. 20.-Among the passengers who arrived to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg were Col. H. W. Allen, Professor Stenzel, Consul General Berndes. Anton Fuchs, the stage manager, be offered us here every day. What is the Baron Hans Von Chnesorge, Baroness De Nation going to do with the black man?" Pallande, C. A. Spreckles, W. T. Savage Pallande, C. A. Spreckles, W. T. Savage and Madame Marcella Sembrich. Madame Sembrich, accompanied by her husband. Professor Stenzel, comes to give a tour of eight recitals in the West, under the management of F. Wight Neumann, of Chicago. Her first appearance at the opera WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-Fifty-five bish- will be made on the opening night, Nov. 23, when she sings Gilda in "Rigoletto."



MAKERS